



Yearbooks and Newsletters

5-1973

The Independent Vol. II - No. III

Touro College

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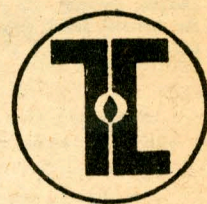
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QUALITAS
NON
QUANTITAS

The Independent



VOL. II - NO. III

INDEPENDENT

MAY, 1973

TOURO TO OPEN LAW SCHOOL IN '74

Regents Approves Amendment To Charter

The following article is based on a press release issued by Peggy Rice, Director of College Relations

On Wednesday, May 16, at a press conference in the Biltmore Hotel, plans to open a school of law were announced by Dr. Bernard Lander, the president of Touro College. The announcement follows the recent approval, by the Board of Regents, of an amendment to Touro's present charter, authorizing the college "to establish and operate a school of law and to confer the degrees of Juris Doctor (J.D.), Master of Laws (LL.M.), and Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.)."

Of particular importance is the fact that the Board of Regents showed enough confidence in the school to allow the offering of the graduate programs leading to the J.S.D. degree. It is a distinction enjoyed by only twelve other law schools in the country.

Professor Eugene Rostow, former dean of the Yale Law School, has been advising Dr. Lander on the establishment of the new law school and the recruitment of its faculty. Dr. Rostow, presently the president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, and formerly Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, expressed his desire for Touro Law School to be "a small school of the highest intellectual level." He also told of his belief that the theoretical training that students would receive at the law school would be "most practical in the long run. Without law school training in the perspective of social science and philosophy, the lawyer, the law professor...will be journeymen, not masters; prisoners of what they learned by rote, and have half forgotten."

The law school will be comparable to the college itself in that

the Jewish legal experience will be emphasized. Eugene Hollander, Chairman of the Board at Touro, noted that it is appropriate and essential to the orientation of Touro, a non-sectarian and non-theological college, to include studies relating the Jewish heritage to the general culture.

The importance of the law school's residential facilities, for which the Board is now negotiating, was also emphasized by Dr. Lander. He felt that "such a pattern is indispensable to the fulfillment of educational and moral roles. The residential principle means easy and familiar access to the faculty, and an atmosphere in which students and faculty mingle constantly for conversation of every kind." Financing of the building, as well as basic support for the school itself will come from an endowment fund of \$10 million, which the Board intends to establish.

In addition to Dr. Bernard Lander, the school's president, and Eugene Hollander, the institution's Chairman of the Board, the Co-Chairmen of the Touro Law School Committee include Jacob Fuchsberg, Milton Weisman and Sam Hausman.

Touro Launches Library Program With Hunter

By Harvey Fialkoff

Touro College has recently inaugurated, in conjunction with Hunter College, a program which enables Touro student to utilize all the library facilities of Hunter College. Under the sponsorship of Mr. Max Celnik, Head Librarian at Touro College, this program offers Touro students with proper identification access to Hunter's Main Circulation Desk, Reserve Book Room, Periodicals Room, and Teachers Central Library

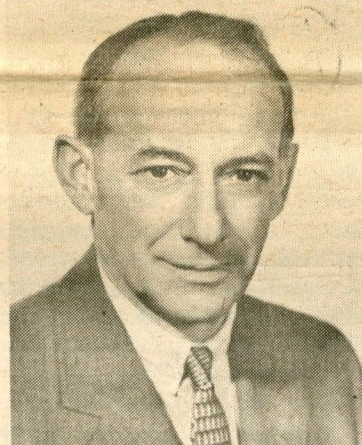
(Education Library). A total of over 450,000 volumes and other library facilities, including reading rooms and microfilm, are now available to Touro students under the same conditions as they are to Hunter students.

Touro students are now able to do research and independent study without being limited by the present condition of Touro's library. Describing the importance of the program, Mr. Celnik ex-

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Dr. Bernard Lander



Professor Eugene Rostow

Freshman Center Program Modified

Earlier this year, Touro College announced its plans to provide Freshmen Centers in yeshiva high schools throughout the city. The purpose of the program is to enable capable high school seniors to get a head start on their college education, without being subjected to the intellectual stagnation of a senior year in high school. This program has, in fact, become a reality, as the administration has reached final agreements with both Flatbush and the Yeshiva High School of Queens for the establishment of Freshmen Centers at their facilities, beginning September, 1973. A full program of sixteen credits will be open to students with cumulative averages of 90 or better, and SAT scores of at least 1200, with other students being allowed to take 9 credits at the discretion of the administration.

In an interview, Dr. George Cohen asserted that with very few exceptions, Flatbush seniors admitted for the spring under the present program, will have access to all of Touro's facilities. The

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Board Members Express Optimism at Press Conference

By Norman Horowitz

At a press conference held at the Biltmore Hotel in Manhattan, plans for the first new law school in the city of New York in 49 years were announced. The conference, which began at 3:20 P.M., was opened by Eugene Hollander, the Chairman of the Board at Touro.

Mr. Hollander stressed that the Board would be "dedicated to the idea that small schools, intimate, traditionally organized and academically demanding, are the most appropriate means of renewing the educational process, and healing the wounds which have afflicted our system of higher learning." Along these lines, Mr. Hollander reiterated that, similar to Touro College, the law school would remain small, and that the law school "will become an exciting center of learning, concerned with the problems of our times while studying the solutions devised in the past."

Dr. Bernard Lander, President of the College, spoke briefly and expressed his exuberance over the fact that Touro would become only the 13th law school in the country to offer graduate studies leading to the J.S.D. degree. Dr. Lander, however, specified that his concern was "not only in education but also in men and women who will represent the highest degree of scholarship." In addition, Dr. Lander expressed the hope that the school would produce "lawyers not only representing clients, but leaders of social society and molders of social achievement." He foresaw Touro Law School graduates "building a center of architecture for the molding of the democratic America of tomorrow."

Dr. Eugene Rostow, the Board's leading adviser on the law school, was introduced, and echoed Dr. Lander's feelings that the school should be an "interesting and exciting venture." He also expressed the hope that the school remain small and that students be trained well. The fact that the school will be located in the heart of the city would assure that "all the sources of the city would be drawn into a focus at the school." He expressed optimism, in that while the student body would be small, "the faculty would be large in proportion - and close in cooperation." Dr. Rostow con-

cluded with a note of confidence, that "money, opportunity and energy are well represented in the Board, and it will handsomely fulfill the confidence that the Board of Regents has shown in it by amending its charter with a Law School."

Milton Weisman, Chairman of the Endowment Committee and co-chairman of the Touro Law School Committee, was then introduced. Mr. Weisman had observed "that there had come over the legal profession a sort of frustration, and it is no longer looked upon with the same graciousness and respect that it commanded in the past." The fault, he said, lies "with the stratification of the lawyer." Mr. Weisman, however, believed that the lawyer, thanks to institutions based on the ideals of Touro Law School, would once again become "a guardian on the ramparts of democracy." "The Democratic institution," declared Mr. Weisman, "will not fail!"

Jacob Fuchsberg, another co-chairman of the Law School Committee and presently a candidate for Chief Judge of New York State's Court of Appeals, acknowledged "a debt of gratitude which the college, as well as the legal and judicial communities owe to Eugene Rostow for all his help." Mr. Fuchsberg believed that "Touro Law School would be unique not only in size, but in a society that tends to emphasize quantity and not quality, Touro would make it possible for things of quality to grow in the legal system."

The Hon. Emanuel Celler, former Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was then introduced by Dr. Lander, and spoke of his attraction to the ideals of Touro, mainly for personal reasons. He reminisced about his classes at Columbia, each of which consisted of 200 students, where one could learn the course from the text, and did not have to partake of the

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THE INDEPENDENT

30 W. 44 St., N.Y.C. 10036, 986-2140. Touro College's official student journal of news, analysis, comment, and review. All unsigned editorials represent the collective views of the Editorial Board. Other articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the newspaper, but are those of the individual writer.

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Israel At 25 A Light To The Nations

A quarter-century of life allows one to take pause to reflect on all that has transpired and what is apt to come. By that time, decisions have been made which affect one's direction of life. Certain paths have been taken, and certain roads not taken, and they do, indeed, make the difference. If this be so, then, some words must be said about Israel's first 25 years.

Within this time, Israel has risen from a Biblical desert and malaria-infested swamps to a country of some 3 million people living in modern cities and villages. It has become the focal point of U.S. interests in the Middle East. Its currency reserves have hit an all time high of \$1.2 billion.

It has major industries in fields as diverse as cut and polished diamonds, plastics, and textiles. It has made use of modern agricultural techniques to irrigate hitherto unfertile tracts of land. It is, indeed, a country born to the twentieth century. And yet, the roots of Israel lie in the past.

We believe that there is more to Israel than can be defined in terms of gross national product, labor statistics, and states of productivity. The original conception of Israel as "Or La'goim" - a light to the nations - does, indeed, place an unfair burden on the people of that country. In the words of cabinet minister Shimon Peres, "Israel is moving from the realm of poetry to the realm of prose." One often feels that these people want only to be left alone, that the pursuit of the washing machine has taken the place of the pursuit of the Zionist dream. To some extent that dream has been realized, and the fact that bourgeoisie longings have surfaced can be taken as a propitious sign of prosperity and to some extent, of security. There is that intangible something about "Avira D'Eretz Yisrael" - the air of the land of Israel - which makes even jaded observers like Motta Gur, the Israeli officer that led the assault on the Temple Mount, speak in reverential tones about the conquering of the Old City in June of 1967. Many visitors have reported the strange feeling while walking through Tel Aviv that they might very well be in any cosmopolitan European city, except for the fact that they were in Israel. There is an emotional tie between Judaism and the land - and if this places a burden upon its inhabitants, it should be a burden that we are willing, and indeed, that we are obligated to share.

The sharing of this responsibility is the inborn duty of every Jew. Like it or not, there is a historical continuity in Judaism - we are inexorably tied to those who have lived before us. No one has ever said that being a Jew is easy, but for people who are in search of "meaning" and "relevance," our historical continuity has much to offer. Israel is as much a part of us as we are a part of Israel we need her as much as she needs us, and probably more so.

This connection will, hopefully, give Israel and its rulers the strength to withstand the internal and external problems which beset it.

We must renew our pledge of whole-hearted support to the people of Israel - it is our honor to be connected with them. In the words of David Ben Gurion, "Aleh Ya'amdu" these will stand. For our sake - they must!

Missionaries: Christian Bliss or Bluff

Christian Missionary activity can elicit only an instinctive reaction from the heart of every Jew: one of tormented disgust and powerful contempt. It invariably conjures up two images: One of Dominican friars, wading through the miserable ranks of bedraggled, starving refugees, holding bread in one hand and a gilded crucifix in the other. The other of the fury of possessed preachers, to whose calumnies and vilifications Jews were forced to lend a respectful ear. Of course, these bellwethers of external salvation, ever in tempo with the jingle of the times, have adapted their heavenly message to the tastes and vocabulary of an earthy youth as if religion were no more than a fashion. No wonder this strident crescendo of ever-unabashed missionary ballyhoo, edged with a specious girdle of unrecognizable, incomprehensible "Jewishness", meets with a universally impassioned denunciation in every major sector of the Jewish community.

Missionary campaigns, in their modern as well as more unsavory guises, represent a perennial effort to resolve the riddle of a rankling Judaism in the monistic Christian understanding of religious alternatives, by simply convincing it out of existence with the demonstrated superiority of Christian bliss - or bluff.

To this end, we are treated to a porridge of formulaic capsules of redemption, and a welter of christological crudities which cannot fail to tickle the understanding and dupe the unassuming. With this "Mickey Mouse" mentality, Judaism is, of course, at a disadvantage. It encompasses both too extensive and intensive a range of tradition and thought for a natty presentation of catachismic spoonfeeding. It is, therefore, only a durable counter-campaign of sober education which is the only fitting rejoinder to the current missionary wind.

A Sense of Priorities

On April 19, 1973, a news release was mailed to students announcing the approval by the Board of Regents of the petition to open a school of law. This announcement, recently released to the public at a press conference, was long awaited by students after nearly eight months of speculation and idle rumor. It served to buoy student morale and give students pride in something tangible after so many months of empty promises.

The newsletter, signed by Dr. George Cohen, Director of Academic Development, enumerated "several assurances for Touro students." First, that the college would remain at its present location, "and would not be relocated because of the law school." Second, and most important to students, it was noted that "not less, but more attention will be given to the college." Dr. Cohen assured students that the law school can be no less than "a plus for the undergraduate" at Touro.

There have indeed been "tangible" signs of that added "plus" Dr. Cohen promised. Actual renovations have begun at the college, and physical improvements will undoubtedly ensue. "Professors of greater competence and prominence," as specified by Dr. Cohen in the newsletter, have indeed been engaged, as is evident by the recent hiring of Dr. Berger in Judaica, Dr. Shami in Economics, and Dr. Etkin in Biology. But student consensus is that results are few and far between and that promises far exceed "tangible" conclusions.

As the newsletter states, "the law school adds stature to our institution and certifies the quality of our programs." This can conceivably be true if, and only if, the administration adheres to these promises.

Students are acutely aware of the administration's apparent lack of a sense of priorities. Students have often been assured of various things only to find them superseded by matters not pertaining to their immediate future. The school took priority for many months over such pressing matters to students as the summer courses, the sophomore guidance programs and the ambiguities of the work-study program.

Now that the preliminaries of the law school have finally been completed, we strongly urge the administration to follow up on matters that were left hanging or completely avoided. The establishment of this law school is truly a milestone and will indeed "add stature to the institution," but students enrolled at the college feel that the college's first and foremost priority is their own welfare and future.

We urge the administration to take full advantage of this development not merely for its far-reaching possibilities but for what it can do for our institution now! After such a boost to student morale, it would be disheartening to discover that the assurances enumerated were mere promises, and that it would be many months before concrete results were realized.

We join the rest of the Touro community in lauding the administration for their efforts on behalf of the law school. Yet the Independent feels that we must see that more attention will be given to the college before, as the newsletter states, "congratulations are due all around."

Letters To The Editor

Let Our Women Go!

Dear Sir:

Jewish women throughout the city are faced with an increasingly complex problem as they leave the inner sanctum of the yeshiva high school and must decide where to turn for their college education. Faced only with extremes, their problem is compounded. On the one hand, there are secular institutions of "higher learning" where intellectual pursuits often become of minor importance in the wake of the drug culture, homosexuality, and the Jesus freaks. On the other hand, there exists the yeshiva system, imposing a dual program and long hours of arduous studies. Touro, however, represents a viable alternative, a "Shvil Ha'Zahav" - a golden path - for many of the Jewish women in the city. To shut off this option from such a large segment of the Jewish population just because they're women, is a terrible miscarriage of justice, and will ultimately lead to the defeat of the goals which the college is now striving to achieve.

Touro College is a necessity for the many students who feel they want to learn about Jewish culture. It is a place where they can develop a strong sense of Jewish identity, and where the threat of assimilation doesn't lurk behind every corner.

Are these goals indeed unique to the Jewish male? We are no longer living in the dark ages, where the Jewish girl would leave the cloistered world of her family to immediately enter the sheltering arms of her husband. Today, as she steps into the professional world on equal footing with her male counterpart, the female faces the same threat. The need for the protection of her Jewish survival is equal to, if not greater than, that of the male, since she must some day preserve the Jewish identity of her family as well.

To build another college for women fostering goals equal to those of Touro, would merely be imposing an unnecessary financial burden on the Jewish community, and would be duplicating a process already successful.

Touro! Open your eyes and ears before it is too late! Let the women in now; tomorrow they may not be waiting for you.

C. Laub
President, Student Body
Yeshiva University H.S. for Girls
Manhattan
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The students of Dr. Eliyahu Kanovsky extend their best wishes to their devoted professor upon his "Aliyah" to the land of Israel. Dr. Kanovsky will reside in Rechovot, will teach at Bar Ilan University and will engage in research regarding the economy of the Middle East. We are appreciative for his excellent instruction and concern for his students.

Paramedic Program Labelled A Success

Touro College's Paramedic, or Physician's Associate Program, is run in conjunction with the Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center in Brooklyn. It is designed to produce trained personnel who will assist physicians in the primary health care of patients. With the increasing complexity of modern medical techniques, it was felt that certain tasks could be safely delegated to assistants, leaving the doctor free to devote more time to more complicated tasks. It differs from a nursing program in that nurses are taught patient care, while physician's associates are trained in actual medical techniques, and are authorized to write prescriptions without supervision. The physician's associate is relieved from a case at the doctor's discretion. By law, a doctor in private practice is allotted two physician's associates, while doctors in institutions are permitted to supervise six physician's associates.

Students in the program use the facilities of the Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center, an 822-bed hospital with the largest chronic disease intern care facility in the country. Two years of college with a major in any discipline are required of all first-year students; with Organic and Biochemistry as prerequisite. The first year is devoted largely to academic instruction, where courses include Anatomy, Immunology, Microbiology, Neurology,

Ophthalmology, Radiology, Pediatrics, and Public Health. Courses in the medical sciences include Cardiology, Endocrinology, Gastroenterology, Hepatic diseases, Oncology, Nephrology, Pulmonary Medicine, and Rheumatology. It was felt that graduates should work where they are drastically needed, and to this end, an emphasis is being put on geriatric care, with a course on the sociology of aging as required. Following a one month vacation, the second year is spent on clinical training in physicians' offices and in rotation through all hospital services.

Dr. Cohen explained that the program was "originally intended to train Orthodox young men and women to enable them to practice medicine in the Chassidic community. When funding was assured, however, it didn't allow for the specificity, so we expanded it to allow ethnic minorities to provide health services in their own communities." Dr. Cohen recognized a pitfall to the program's modified objectives: "the physician's associates will probably command good salaries and may move out of their communities."

It is quite evident that there is a definite need for the Physician's Associate Programs in the state. Dr. Jackson Riddle, executive secretary of the Medical Boards in Albany, views Touro's program as "the best program in the state."

On "Yom Ha'atzmaut," Israel Independence Day, the students of Touro College displayed their newly acquired "Ruach" in fine style. "Ruach" has no precise English equivalent but can be roughly translated as a special spiritual feeling. It is something which has become increasingly popular in Judaism, especially among Jewish youth, over the past few years. Led by Sandy Shapiro, playing a twelve-string guitar, and Yaakov Stern, students and faculty joined to sing Hebrew songs. (Accompanying the many melodious voices were the beautiful sounds of the jackhammers.) Feelings of unity, joy, and anticipation permeated the lounge, a common reaction to (or possibly an integral part of) "Ruach."

Rabbi E. Gettinger addressed the gathering, reflecting on the origin of the Jewish state of Israel. Rabbi Gettinger did not, however, speak of the conventional state of Israel, but of "Eretz Yisroel," the spiritual land, as it effects the "ben torah" - the truly dedicated, religious student of torah. "No university in Israel," exclaimed Rabbi Gettinger, "can offer anything more than can Touro College. What Eretz Yisroel has to offer is something which cannot be attained anywhere else, a spiritual atmosphere conducive to the learning of torah."

The celebration was hardly over after Rabbi Gettinger spoke for the

main speaker was yet to come. The entire gathering waited with anticipation to hear Jules Leventhal relate his recent "world renowned" adventure. Jules, along with Alan Bindiger, both students at Touro, and a small

newspapers, and connections in New York, brought the group's activities into the spotlight. Thus, international attention was now focused upon the youths, and the plight of Soviet Jewry was again exposed to the world.



Alan Bindiger and Jules Leventhal

group of other dedicated youths, had travelled to the Soviet Union for Passover to speak to the Russian Jews.

However, their trip entailed a bit more excitement for all involved. Their extreme dedication to aid Soviet Jews led them to protest Russian Jewry's plight at the Emigration Office in Moscow, an act which quickly led to their arrest. Had this been the extent of their planning, we might not yet have Jules and Alan back in our midst, but there was much more. A member of the group, separated from the rest, contacted the press once he saw the others enter the Emigration Office. Foreign correspondents for international

After a certain amount of harassment and counter-harassment between the youths and the Soviet police, the youths were released (their crimes could have entailed three-year penalties) and subsequently returned to the United States. They brought with them the thanks and pleas of Russia's Jews to continue publicizing their predicament.

Throughout Jewish history, and world history in general, a people has thrived only when they acted as a single body rather than as individuals without a common identity. We, as Jews, must unite with all our brethren, and aid those of us who are less fortunate than the rest.

PROMINENT LECTURERS VISIT TOURO

Rabbi Justin Lewis

By Joseph Haddad

On April 4th and April 10th, the students of Touro College were enlightened through a series of lectures by Rabbi Justin Lewis, lecturer at Brooklyn College. In his lectures, Rabbi Lewis propounded a novel idea in Jewish and secular education - one with which Touro College could truly pioneer and innovate.

Rabbi Lewis' conception of a comprehensive Jewish and secular education, which Touro strives to achieve, is modelled after that which was expounded upon by Rabbi Kook, the late Chief Rabbi of Israel. This method adopts a Hegelian interrelationship between two modes, the thesis being Torah (Jewish Law and Religion), and the antithesis being secular knowledge based upon speculative and empirical evidence. The ideal, modern Halachik-minded man, is a synthesis of these two realms in the proper manner.

In this approach, there is essentially no dichotomy between the Sacred and the Secular. The very nature of Judaism, having a unique theology, history and culture, make it express itself to the secular world. Hence, in every field of secular endeavor, be it in history, mathematics or science, a "Jewish" viewpoint is expressed. The ultimate goal is to achieve a thoroughly integrated education, to enable every Jew, as Rabbi Kook expressed it in his "Orot Hakodesh", "to view everything through the spectrum of the Torah."

Thus, Touro College, with its facilities and highly qualified academic staff, may become a center for "Holistic Studies". As Rabbi Kook the mystic expressed, the "Kelim", the physical tools of creation (mathematics, science, history), may be analyzed, revealing the "Shefah" - the creative will of G-d.

As a beginning in this direction, Rabbi Lewis suggested the introduction of a course in "Holistic Studies". Through this system, the student would choose the secular field of his major interest and proceed to research Jewish sources related to that field. For example, a student of psychology studying behavior might research the vast Jewish sources related to the problem of man's free will.

This approach may be taken and adapted to any field of knowledge. Rabbi Lewis' proposals certainly merit serious consideration as a step towards obtaining excellence at Touro College.

expertise or knowledge of the professor. In a school such as Touro, the student can "feel the life, spirit and vitality of cooperation."

He expressed hope that Touro students would be free from the "strait-jacket" of law, and would be able to attain the very essence of jurisprudence. "Hebraic, Greek, and Roman philosophy is the basis from which law and civilization sprang." Mr. Celler asked those students to "go further than the law and understand the welfare legislation which was promulgated from the welfare of the community, state and nation."

Questions were then entertained by the Board. The reporter from the N.Y. Times inquired where the money was coming from, and how much more was needed. Mr. Weisman, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, replied that he was engaged in instituting an endowment fund which, he anticipated, would be \$10 million, \$5 million of which has already been assured by pledges and agreements. Mr. Weisman

Rabbi J.E. Shochet

By Joseph Haddad

Rabbi J.E. Shochet, reknown philosopher of Hasidism in Canada, lectured at Touro on May 10. He attempted to give the student body a "practical approach to religion from a reasoned point of view." He stated that there are three basic approaches that the individual must apply towards religion; a normative, a philosophical, and a mystical approach.

The normative approach is the simplest: it is the acceptance of Jewish doctrine and law based on tradition and faith. The

philosophical approach, on the other hand, seeks to question, reason and understand the tenets of one's belief and examine the code from a rational perspective. The mystical approach is a subjective one. It seeks relevance from the religious encounter through an emotional, experiential commitment.

Each of the three approaches has both its advantages and disadvantages. The normative approach is simple, wholehearted devotion. It possesses no criteria for justification, and excludes the subjectivity of the individual. For the philosophical mind, everything is meaningful and sensible, but within the bounds of human reasoning. Moreover, no two individuals are alike in their desire for, or understanding of the rational. The experiential-seeking individual can truly benefit from his encounter. The advocate of a totally subjective experience may misuse or misconstrue the objective message of religion.

Rabbi Shochet believes that the ideal approach is through traditional Judaism which is essentially a synthesis of all three approaches. It combines simplistic faith with the scrutiny of rational analysis, plus a great concern for emotional expression. Through Halacha-Jewish law, it tempers the interdependent and complex components of the human psyche. Moreover, the practical "Ma'aseh," or Jewish act, is the greatest attestation which man can give to his beliefs and ideology.

thought that the past two years have yielded and produced an excellent student body and faculty for Touro College. He expressed full confidence that they would obtain the same level of excellence for the law school.

Mr. Hollander closed the conference at 4:00 P.M. with the

Press Conference...

(Continued from Page 1)

believed that "since the institution will undoubtedly attract an outstanding faculty, it must be prepared to pay salaries over and above the current rate."

The reporter from the N.Y. Post asked how the school expected to obtain the staff it would need to maintain the standard of excellence it desires. Dr. Rostow replied that he had faith in the vitality and enthusiasm of the teachers in law schools across the country. He expressed no doubt so far as Touro's ability to attract both young and old scholars throughout the country, and that an excellent faculty was a "pretty safe bet."

Dr. Rostow stated that the project for the Touro School of Law would not solve the problem at some of the excellent law schools in the country, where the rejection ratio is as high as 20-1. Dr. Rostow asserted that there would be no problem in drawing both foreign and domestic students and faculty to the law school.

Freshman Centers...

(Continued from Page 1)

seniors attending Touro view the program as an escape from high school and a head start in college. This problem is especially acute in the sciences where, in one Chemistry class, the only two students who did not drop the course were full-time Touro students. Flatbush seniors have failed to integrate themselves into Touro student life; they merely attend their courses and then leave. Dr. Cohen admitted that the present program has not fully met the college's expectations.

In next year's projected program, a number of changes will be instituted. Seniors will take their college courses at their respective high schools, while taking their regular high school Jewish studies. A student lounge and freshmen library will be provided. The Flatbush program would be coed, and the Y.H.S.Q. program would be coordinate-coed, in accordance with Touro's plan to establish a women's division by 1974. Courses will be offered in the following disciplines: Western Civilization, Mathematics, Speech, Biology, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology. Touro's faculty will be giving the courses at the Freshman Centers.

It is hoped that the combined effect of separate facilities and scheduling will cause these seniors to disassociate themselves from the rest of the high school student body, and make them feel that they are accomplishing something. Organized trips to Touro will give the seniors a chance to see Touro student life first hand, and decide if they want to continue their education here. It is clear that, short of having a full time early admissions program, this is the best possible alternative.

COURSE OFFERINGS FOR 1973-1974

JUDAIC STUDIES—FALL, 1973

Judaic Studies courses will be divided into two categories, survey and specialized courses, and will be offered in each of the five major areas of study: Bible, Hebrew Language and Literature, Jewish Philosophy, Jewish History and Talmud.

Survey courses, which are introductory, will deal with generalized material, and will be offered for three hours at two credits each. Specialized courses, which require one year of introductory material and special permission from the chairman of the Judaic Studies Department, will deal with more specific subject matter and will be offered for two hours at two credits each.

BIBLE

Course & Number		Professor	Hrs.	Credits
Lit. 152	Exegetic Literature—13th Century to the Present	Steiner	3	2
Lit. 211-212	Topics from the Five Books of Moses	Leiman	2	2
Lit. 251-252	Themes of the Major Prophets	Gottinger	2	2
Lit. 261-262	Selected Books of the Bible	Bronznick	2	2
	Major Themes in the Bible	Finkel	2	2
401-402	Seminar - Psalms	Steiner		

HEBREW LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

Heb. 101-102	Beginning Hebrew	Lowin	3	2
Heb. 201-202	Intermediate Hebrew (Grammar)	Steiner	3	2
Heb. 211-212	Ulpan (Conversational Heb.)	W.Z.O.-Jewish Agency	4	4
Heb. 311	Modern Israeli Literature	Kerstein	2	2
Heb. 312	Medieval Hebrew Poetry	Churgin	2	2
Heb. 355	Mussar Literature (in English)	Eckman	2	2
Heb. 401-402	Seminars in Selected Topics in Heb. Language & Lit.	Staff		
Lit. 451-452	Selected Topics in Hebrew Literature	Kerstein	2	2

JEWISH PHILOSOPHY

Philo. 120	History of Jewish Philosophy	SANDERS	3	2
Philo. 151-152	Social Idealism in Jewish Law	Jung	2	2
Philo. 155-156	Modern Jewish Philosophy	Grunblatt	3	2
Philo. 255-256	Medieval Jewish Philosophy	Staff	3	2
Philo. 451-452	Sephardic Culture	Churgin	2	2
	Seminar in Selected Topics in Jewish Philosophy	Gerstein	2	2
	Modern Jewish Philosophy	Grunblatt		

JEWISH HISTORY

Hist. 151	Ancient Jewish History	Berger	3	2
Hist. 152	Medieval Jewish History	Berger	3	2
Hist. 251	Modern Jewish History	Neuschloss	3	2
Hist. 351-352	Intellectual History of the Jewish People	Berger	2	2
Hist. 353	American Jewish History	Staff	2	2
Hist. 354	The Rise of the State of Israel	Neuschloss	2	2
Hist. 356	History of Russian Jewry	Eckman	2	2
Hist. 451-452	Late Medieval & Modern Ashkenazic Jewish History	Rosensweig	2	2
	Germany & The Jews in Pre-Hitler days	Neuschloss		

TALMUD

The Intensive Talmud Program, which will consist of additional materials relevant to Talmudic study as well as studies in the texts themselves, will be continued with these options available: the student will be able to choose from a Monday through Thursday schedule from 9:00 to 12:30, a Sunday through Thursday schedule from 9 to 12:30 and 1:00 to 2:00, or a Talmud course given with regular college credit.

Lit. 103-104	Talmud for Beginners	Weiss	3	2
Lit. 201-202	An Introduction to Talmudic Literature	Weiss	3	2
Lit. 255	The Talmud	Gottinger	2	2
Lit. 351-352	Jewish Legal Texts	Staff	2	2
Lit. 354	Survey of Talmudic Literature	Hoenig	2	2
	Introduction to Mishnah	Gottinger	2	2
301-302	Advanced Talmud	STAFF		

SECULAR STUDIES - 1973-1974

HUMANITIES

Course & Number

Professor

Hrs.

Credits

ARABIC

101-102

Beginning Arabic

13,500

Staff *Steiner*

3

STAFF

3

ART HISTORY

101-102

History of Art

1125

Staff

3

1500

3

FRENCH

101-102

Beginning French

15,000

Lowin

4

STAFF

4

201-202

Language and Literature

Lowin

3

3

301-302

~~Survey of French Literature~~

Lowin

3

3

411-412

~~Tutorial: Independent Study~~

HISTORY

201

Europe from 1848 to 1914

2250

Marrin

3

1125

3

202

Europe from 1914 to the Present

3250

Marrin

3

1125

3

211-212

American History

2250

Penkauer

3

5500

3

301-302

Ancient History

2250

Staff

3

2250

3

311-312

Medieval History

2250

H. Adelson

3

2450

3

322

Nationalism

1125

J. Adelson

3

1125

3

331-332

The Rise of Medieval Law

—

Berlow

3

121000

3

401-402

Seminar: Special Topics in American History

Penkauer

LATIN

Beginning Latin

2250

Staff

3

2250

3

LITERATURE

221-222

History of the Novel

2250

Kestner

3

2250

3

241-242

American Literature to the 20th Century

2250

Schweitzer

3

2250

3

321-322

The Modern British Novel

2250

Wohlgeleit

3

2250

3

331

Shakespeare

2250

Swann

3

2250

3

332

17th Century Poetry

2250

Swann

3

1125

3

335

Chaucer

1125

Southgate

3

—

3

401-402

Topics in British & American Literature

2250

Wohlgeleit

3

MUSIC

201-202

Music of Western Civilization

2250

Pasternak

2

2

211-212

Jewish Music

Pasternak

2

2

301-302

Choral Workshop

Pasternak

2

2

PHILOSOPHY

111

Major Issues in Science

750

Faier

2

750

2

201-202

Formal Logic

2250

Steiner

3

2250

3

211-212

History of Philosophy

2250

Shatz

3

3

301

Philosophy of Religion

2250

Shatz

3

8000

3

302

Ethics

1125

Shatz

3

3

311

Epistemology

1125

Shatz

3

3

312

Metaphysics

1125

Shatz

3

3

342

Philosophy of Science

1125

~~Shatz~~ *Hahn Stein*

3

3

401-402

Problems in the History of Political Philosophy

1125

Botwinick

3

STAFF

3

SPEECH

101

Impromptu Speaking; Oral Interpretation

3850

Gregg

2

2

102

Public Speaking

11,500

Gregg

2

2

201

~~Introduction to Acting and Directing~~

Gregg

2

11,500

2

202

~~Debate and Argumentation~~

Gregg

2

2

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

101-102

The Ancient Greek and Roman Periods

A 4500

Sec.A: Berlow / Kestner

6

6

201-202

The Renaissance and the Reformation

B 4500

Sec.B: Berlow / ~~Staff~~ *Lowin*

6

6

A 4500

Sec.A: Marrin / Swann

6

6

B 5000

Sec.B: Marrin / ~~Staff~~ *Kreigh*

6

6

YIDDISH

101-102

Beginning Yiddish

2250

Joffen

3

2250

3

SCIENCES

BIOLOGY

101-102

Introductory College Biology

2000

Lapin

3

lect / 4lab

4

201

Comparative Anatomy

2000

Wishnitzer

3

2500

3

202

Social Behavior

2000

Etkin

2

2000

2

211

Genetics

5000

Goodman

3

5000

EARTH SCIENCE

150	Exploration into Environmental Sciences	1125	Druyan	3	1125	3
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MATHEMATICS

101-102	Basic Calculus	2250	Wolf	4	4500	4
111-112	Practical and Theoretical Statistics	2250	Willig	3	2250	3
201-202	Advanced Calculus	2250	Wolf	4		4
212	Theory of Interest	1125	Wolf	3	1125	3
301-302	Modern Algebra	1125	Staff	3		3
311-312	Linear Algebra	2250	Staff	3	1125	3
321-322	Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations		Wolf	3		3
331-332	Computer Programming; Numerical Analysis	3000	Staff	3	1125	3

PHYSICS

101-102	College Physics	5000	Prince	3 lect / 4 lab	4500	4
201	Analytical Mechanics	2000	Marsh	3	1125	3
212	Intermediate Laboratory	2000	Prince	2 lab	1125	2

SOCIAL SCIENCES

ECONOMICS

101-102	Basic Economic Concepts and Principles - SHAMI	2250	Shami	3	2250	3
151-152	Basic Accounting Principles	2250	E. Dworetzky	3	2250	3
201	Intermediate Economic Theory - Shami	1125	Shami	3	1125	3
251-252	Intermediate Accounting	2250	E. Dworetzky	3	2250	3
255-256	Business Law	2250	E. Dworetzky	3	2250	3
257	Principles of Management	1125	Staff	3		3
258	Principles of Business Organization - R. Dworetzky	1125	Staff	3		3
261	Cost Accounting	1125	E. Dworetzky	3		3
262	Tax Accounting	1125	Staff	3		3
312	Economic Statistics	1125	Staff	3		3
355	Structure, Dynamics and Problems of a Modern Industrial Economy	1125	Shami Levy	3		3
401-402	Seminar in Special Problems in Business	1125	Levy	3		3

POLITICAL SCIENCE

101	Introduction to the Study of Political Behavior	1125	Botwinick	3		3
102	The American Political System	1125	Schmidman	3		3
201	World Politics	1125	Gruen Botwinick	3		3
251	The Supreme Court and the Constitution	1125	Schmidman	3		3
301-302	Political Theory - Classical, Modern	2250	Plattner	3		3
304	Politics of the Middle East	1125	Gruen	3		3
311	American Political Parties	1125	Staff Botwinick	3		3
312	Introduction to Legal Principles	1125	Botwinick	3		3
401-402	Seminar: Problems in the History of Political Philosophy	2250	Botwinick			

PSYCHOLOGY

101	Introduction to Psychology	1125	Halberstam	3		3
102	Social Psychology	1125	Staff Levinson	3		3
201-202	Developmental Psychology	2250	Koenigsberg	3		3
211-212	Psychology of Perceptual Development	2250	Levi	3		3
301-302	Experimental Psychology	4500	Dryman	3+		3
311	Theories of Learning	1125	Evra	3		3
312	Theory of Motivation	1125	Dryman	3		3
331	Cognition	1125	Dryman	3		3
332	Abnormal Psychology	1125	Staff Levinson	3		3

SOCIOLOGY

101-102/101	History of Sociological Theory		Staff Greenberg	3		3
151-152/151	The Holocaust		Haft	3		3
201	Urban Sociology		Staff	3		3
202	The Family		Staff	3		3
221-222	Philosophy of Education		Staff Fialkoff	3		3
232	Race Relations		Staff	3		3
231	Social Stratification		Staff	3		3
232	Sociology of Housing		Staff	3		3
310-311	Curriculum in the Contemporary School		Staff	3		3
351-352	Student Teaching		Staff	3		3

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

101-102	Introduction to Karate		Sternberg	2		1
201-202	Intermediate Karate		Sternberg	2		1

SCHOOL CALENDAR

FIRST SEMESTER

Tuesday, Wednesday, September 4, 5
 Thursday, Friday, September 6, 7
 Monday, September 10
 Wednesday through Friday, September 26 through 28
 Friday October 5
 Wednesday, October 10 through
 Sunday, October 21
 Thursday, Friday, November 22, 23
 Monday, December 24 through
 Tuesday, January 1
 Friday, January 11
 Monday through Friday, January 14 through 18
 Monday through Friday, January 21 through 25

Freshman Orientation
 Upperclass Orientation
 Classes begin

No classes
 No classes

No classes
 No classes

Winter Recess
 Last day of classes

Reading Period

Examination Period

INTERSESSION

Monday, January 28 through
 Friday, February 1

SECOND SEMESTER

Monday, February 4
 Tuesday, February 5
 Monday, February 18
 Friday, April 5 through
 Sunday, April 14
 Friday, May 10
 Monday, May 13 through
 Friday, May 17
 Monday, May 20 through
 Friday, May 24

Registration
 Classes begin
 No classes

Spring Recess
 Last day of classes

Reading Period

Examination Period

Touro Library...

(Continued from Page 1)

plained that the Hunter College libraries are a "resource support available to the student," and a "backup to Touro's library". This program "alleviates the demands of immediacy" for books, caused by the fact that the majority of Touro's volumes are in boxes awaiting to be shelved after the completion of renovation. After all Touro's volumes are shelved, this program will also offer the Touro student an extensive library which has volumes to support both undergraduate and graduate work in the humanities, social sciences, and physical sciences.



Mr. Max Celenik

Responding to the question "why would Hunter College agree to loan books to Touro students?", Mr. Celenik underscored the fact that "libraries are basically service-oriented institutions".

"Librarians," Mr. Celenik acknowledges, "pride themselves in servicing as many people as possible, and are not necessarily interested in building large buildings." Consequently, the chief librarian at Hunter College, Dr. David Lane, sensed that he could service Touro students without disrupting the services offered to Hunter students.

In addition to completing the program of cooperative effort with Hunter College, Mr. Celenik has initiated several other plans to augment the "library power" of

Touro students. This year he acquired a 1200 volume Shakespeare library from the 92nd St. YMHA, in addition to acquiring the 5,000 volume Judaica and Hebraica collection of Dr. Leo Jung. He is also responsible for a project which allows Touro students to borrow any of the 25,000 volumes available at the Harvard Club across the street from Touro. If a volume is not available in our library but is available at the Harvard Club, a student can borrow it simply by asking Mr. Celnik or Deena Gewirtz to call the Harvard Club.

After 18 months, Touro has 45,000 volumes (although most are still in boxes) with power to borrow almost a half-million more. Within the next five years, Mr. Celenik predicts, a library totaling 100,000 volumes will be contained in the basement, first and tenth floors of 30 W.44th St. These volumes will be augmented by volumes made available to Touro students at other colleges and public libraries in the metropolitan area, under programs similar to the one recently completed with Hunter College. Together, these volumes will provide the source material necessary for most of the research work done by Touro students.

Berger and Botwinick To Join Faculty

By Norman Didia The acquisition of Dr. David Berger is further proof of Touro's ability to attract quality instructors from other colleges. The first things which impress someone about Dr. Berger are his youthful appearance and his genuine concern for the Judaic Studies.

Dr. Berger's credentials are impressive: A graduate of Flatbush High School, Dr. Berger received his Semicha (Rabbinical Degree), from Yeshiva University and a Ph.D. in Jewish History from Columbia. As of next year, Dr. Berger will be teaching Jewish History at Touro, and will serve as a consultant and student advisor in the Judaic Studies field. Although no official title will be attached to Dr. Berger's functions, it is hoped that this will not result in a lack of communication with the administration and the students, or in ambiguities of function. At his post, Dr. Berger hopes to upgrade our presently mediocre Hebraic Studies Department.

Dr. Berger firmly believes in quality instruction, and asserts that a top-level faculty is "eighty-five percent" of a good education. Dr. Berger indicated that he has suggested to Dr. George Cohen that Touro acquire certain qualified instructors to bolster its growing programs. Dr. Berger has also been instrumental in the introduction of new courses in Semitics at Touro.

This reporter also had the opportunity of meeting Dr. Aryeh Botwinick, who will be among our full-time faculty members. Dr. Botwinick earned his Ph.D. from Princeton in Political Philosophy, and received his Semicha and M.A. in Hebrew Literature from Yeshiva University. He has also acquired an M.S. in the history of political science from the London School of Economics. Dr. Bot-

1972 + Watergate = 1984

By Elon Zapinsky

The Watergate scandals, at its core, is simply a matter of political corruption on a national scale. Implicit in these plain terms is massive political espionage and sabotage. These acts, in and of themselves, are enough to constitute prosecution of high officials and to alarm the nation into drastic response. The very top echelon of government - those who control this country's destiny - have used deceit and duplicity to achieve their goals.

Throughout our history, we have been exposed to the corruption of politicians at all strata. On a national level, the Teapot Dome; on a state level, Wisconsin before La Follette; and on a city level, the Tweed Ring in New York. The tremendous difference between Watergate and other scandals is the 1984 implications of Watergate. One possible motive for corruption may originate out of greed. A person desires to obtain immense wealth in order to do certain things or to have those friends upon whom he can rely for aid when in trouble. The frightening aspect of Watergate is not telephone buggings, forced entrance into a psychiatrist's office, the "washing" of big money for dirty tricks, or the destruction of sensitive files, or the rigging of an election,

winick is a well-informed and broad-minded individual, and a welcome addition to our Political Science Department.

Infusing the class atmosphere with his own personality is one of Dr. Botwinick's unique abilities as a cordial individual, with a disarming and infectious good nature.

Dr. Botwinick has conducted a seminar course at Princeton and is, therefore, appreciative of the student-teacher ratio at Touro

but that the government's relation towards the people has gone from an Uncle Sam to a Big Brother.

We are now being watched because of the lust for power that this administration has bred. We follow in the newspapers calculated activities done purely for gaining power. A government which has claimed to be responsive to the needs of society, has forgotten and defied those who put them in their positions of responsibility. If the continuing daily disclosures reveal that the orders for all these clandestine actions originated with the president, our democratic heritage of two hundred years has been destroyed.

This new motive for corruption, if not expunged, can destroy our free political system. Officials who snoop on rivals and use the basest tactics to weaken them, must be expelled from their offices. The people must not let their rights be trampled over by an administration seeking aggrandizement of power. The public must see to it that no one involved in this scandal ever holds a high office again. It may be too late for the current president to achieve justice and rectify our damaged system. This whole administration must be deposed, so that they may serve as an example to our posterity. In the future, no one will dare tamper with our system if it assures harsh consequences.

College, emphasizing that small classes tend to lead to "free discussions". "Teaching," Dr. Botwinick says, "should be a collective experience, and more importantly, non-hierarchical. Students and teachers should learn from one another."

Touro hereby welcomes these two new personalities and educators to its staff. We are certain that Drs. Aryeh Botwinick and David Berger will enhance Touro's expanding curriculum.

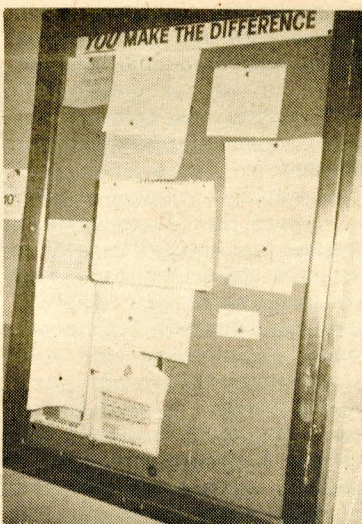
was student interest.

Nevertheless, it was to the advantage of its students that Touro, in its second year, did establish a Student Government. While the need for one was admittedly overestimated, there was certain "dirty work" involved in starting such an organization which, once having been done, will ease the way for concerned students in the years to come.

That being the case, I am satisfied with what the S.G.O. tried to do and what accomplishments actually took place. No one need apologize for not having accomplished magnificent achievements. What was needed and wanted by the students of Touro College was done. And more.

Sincerely,
Eli Epstein
President, S.G.O.

S.G.O. Progress Reviewed



An S.G.O. Service

Dear Sir:

As Touro completes its second year of heralded accomplishments, it is fitting to comment on the first year of its Student Government.

It was felt in September 1972 that Touro students had grown to the point where their numbers and diverse interests warranted a representation in the form of a Student Government and Student Council. Following elections, committees were set up to handle what had been anticipated to be a large, if not overburdening number of intercollegiate activities, programs, and interests. What actually occurred, and what eventually was responsible for the SGO'S being regulated to the limbo of obsolescence, was a surprisingly content if not lethargic student body seemingly uninterested in either cultivating relationships with student bodies from other colleges or in fostering activities within their own. Many, if not most, of the committees which were originally established found it difficult to rationalize the need for their existences. (A student complaint committee if there are no complaints?) In short, except for organizing several activities, sponsoring student-faculty-administration committees, and ordering student supplies, the SGO remained a loosely structured organization.

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Orthodox
Youth**

Letters To The Editor...

(Continued from Page 2)

Reaction to Natorei Karta

Dear Sir:

Over the past few weeks, three separate incidents, all involving the same group, came to my attention and deeply disturbed me.

The first was an advertisement which appeared in the New York Times, sponsored by the Natorei Karta - a dissident sect of Chassidim - which publicly opposed the existence of the "militaristic" State of Israel. It is obvious that the Natorei Karta are ill-informed, as Israel is not, and has no desire to be, a militaristic state.

The second was a despicable act of disrespect on the part of the adherents of Natorei Karta. During the celebration of Israeli Independence Day, a group of the followers of Natorei Karta, led by Rabbi Amram Blau, marched around the walls of Mea Shearim, as part of a demonstration mourning the establishment of the Israeli State. Rabbi Blau and the marchers carried black flags and wore sacks - a sign of mourning in Jewish tradition. (Incidentally, those involved in the protest happen to live in the "militaristic" state which they so vehemently oppose.)

The third tactic employed by the Natorei Karta, which also attempts to evoke public opinion against Israel, was placing stickers in public places (subways, buses, etc.) condemning Israel - her laws, traditions, and very

existence.

As we are living in a period in which free speech is for the most part tolerated, there is no legal means by which to silence these fanatical Chassidim. However, I believe that it is wrong to hang one's dirty laundry in public. If there is internal dissent, the people who are involved - and only those who are involved - should discuss the problem amongst themselves, without bringing in the public which has no place in a private dispute.

As a Jew, I cannot comprehend how fellow Jews can condemn and deny the existence of Israel, for Israel has proven to be the savior of the Jewish people. Even going so far as to grant Natorei Karta this perverted opinion, they have no moral right to publicly condemn Israel. If they were to achieve the immediate goal of causing public opinion to rise against Israel, they would in effect be condemning themselves. The "Middle American" will fail to distinguish between Israel and Jew, and will tend to condemn the Jewish people as a whole, regardless of an individual's religious convictions. This state of affairs could lead to a tremendous rise in American anti-Semitism. World Jewry must attempt to counterbalance this radical group and try to forestall any of their noxious actions.

H. Alan Schnall

Keeping It In The Family

By Maxwell Silver

Bang, Bang...M.S. is back again. Would be here more often of course, but I seem to always miss deadlines. Actually, two out of three is not that bad...Regardless, in the months I've had to prepare this masterpiece some interesting information has been brought to my attention. Did you know that of the 29 names on the faculty listing half are listed in "Who's Who?" Some, notably Drs. Adelson (both), Danishefsky, Finkel, Jung, and Reich, are in three, four, or five different volumes. Leading the pack, at last count, was Librarian Max Celnik (six)...pretty impressive...And, oh yes! Sandy Shapiro qualifies as senior statesman of the Class of '75 with his engagement to Lilian Spiro. Sandy: first "hooked" member of Touro's first class - a true pioneer...Also in the family, Mazel Tov to Drs. Lander and Cohen on the birth of a baby law school...their first...rumor has it that it was a bit "premature"...In keeping with the tradition of being

trail-blazers in education, TC recently held a PTA meeting...Elevators - ever notice how long it takes to catch one these days? Not the left one, nor the right...it's the middle one today...but no doubt about it, renovations ARE...but just to remind us that the bad comes with the good, they took out the toilets first...maybe that's what the spiral staircase is for...Overheard: Regarding Max Celnik's claim that the Hunter College library can serve as a backing for Touro's, Charles Edelsberg exclaimed, "That's like saying that the Atlantic is a backup for the East River"...Another? Here goes...reacting to Joyce Maynard, a Yale undergraduate who recently published a book, Mati Shor shrugged off the feat, saying, "I could write a book too, but they wouldn't sell it in a regular bookstore"...Finals over our heads and a summer is the calendar's next page...A pleasant vacation to all...Keep the Promise" (Touro's)

Jews For Jesus- A Problem of "Emotions"

By Michael Edelstein

In 1968, a new media-sponsored movement emerged from the rubble of the counter cultures on the west coast. Drugs, sex, and violence-movements which had dominated the news and engulfed many young Jews - crumbled. The New Left and the Yippie movements appeared, followed by the Eastern religions. Finally, a Californian minister, turning drug addicts off drugs and on to Jesus, received nationwide acclaim. This resulted in the Jesus revolution, with its followers, the "Jesus Freaks."

The new movement, due to the publicity given it, spread like wildfire within the United States and Canada. Many Jewish youths were subsequently attracted to believing in Jesus, but the Jewish community at large, unfortunately, did not open their eyes to this problem until recently. Time magazine (June 12, 1972) bluntly stated that 6,000 to 7,000 Jews per year reject Judaism and adopt Christianity. Although this figure is dwarfed by the number of Jews involved in the Eastern religions, (we have yet to hear from the Jewish community on that problem!) the threat is, nevertheless, great.

The young Jew who reverts to the increasingly popular Jesus movement probably has little, if any, knowledge of Judaism. He is searching for meaning to his life, and in all likelihood, belonged to one of the previously mentioned movements. The real tragedy is that these Jews, properly approached, could "turn on" to Judaism. However, once on the "Jesus trip" they are not easily persuaded to leave, as they are only emotionally involved without

an intellectual basis.

These Jews are told that in order to become "complete Jews" they must let Jesus come into their hearts. This simple plan for salvation can be very appealing to those searching Jews who don't know any better. The additional factor of group acceptance, (attending meetings, praying for each other, singing together, etc.) increases attraction to the movement, and decreases the possibility of pulling out those who are trapped inside.

To argue with a member of "Jews for Jesus" on an intellectual level is worthless. Although you may destroy his belief in the New Testament and in Christian ideology, he may still revert to his emotional side, and claim that his belief in Jesus saved him from the horrors of his previous life. Therefore, you must confront him with an argument appealing to the individual's emotions. If Christianity is a religion of love, why were the Jews always presented for the Christians as a constantly persecuted race, and why are there anti-semitic statements in the New Testament?

Many organizations are now distributing anti-missionary material, which is useful, but doesn't get to the root of the problem. A proper exposure to Judaism, experiencing and studying it, is the only solution. To involve those who do not yet know Judaism, and to hang on to those who do, is our only hope. The fact that Jews are still adopting other religions should tell us something about the way we are currently handling the situation. Hopefully, Jews throughout the country will unite to fight such movements, and will all work towards the best solution.

*the staff of the
Touro Independent would like
to wish the Student body, Faculty
and Administration a pleasant
and enjoyable summer*

The Political Orthodox Jew

By Joel Kaplan

An orderly society is based upon stable communities. What makes a community stable is the absence of "disturbing factors." The environment in which the Torah Jew lives possesses a nominal amount of disturbing factors; his crime rate is non-existent, and his burden on society is minimal. His presence in a community greatly strengthens its stability. Disturbing factors - crime, unemployment, etc. - are what government is designed to eliminate or at least minimize. The electorate decides through the democratic process, which problems to deal with, and in what order. The electorate, in part because of our two-party system, which almost by definition makes compromise inevitable, will reject priorities perceived as radical and out of hand. The order of priorities and method of dealing with disturbing factors must lead to a solution, which in turn will lead to a known result. Even a progressive candidate will advocate a "known progressiveness", with a known result. If there is no known result, it is not progressiveness; it is anarchy. The SDS and Black Panthers would have succeeded, if their order of priorities and method of dealing with disturbing factors - overthrow of society's institutions - wouldn't have been perceived by the electorate as being more disturbing than the present situation.

Politics, then, is the means of settling these priorities. This, of necessity, is done through compromise. Compromise is neither corruption nor betrayal; it is the recognition of other valid opinions. The danger to democratic politics arises when dissenting opinions are not seriously considered. For example, when a committee

chairman refuses to hold hearings on a bill which members of his committee support, he, in effect, nullifies their viewpoint, and the viewpoint of at least a portion of the electorate. It is then that government loses the consent of the governed, and earns their mistrust and apathy. The successful politician is one who knows to what extent to compromise, without conceding his basic principles. Without compromise, nothing is achieved.

The politician then has a penetrating effect upon our lives. Votes taken in Albany and Washington decide whether pollution - a disturbing factor - will be dealt with and in what manner, or whether the cost of cleaning up the pollutants is the more disturbing factor. Whoever the mayor, congressman, or president may be, he plays a major role in deciding where a low-income housing project is to be situated. He decides, or at least has a role in deciding, whether Affirmative Action Programs are to be enacted. The politician also influences our daily life. It is about time that we influenced his. Better yet, it's about time that orthodox Jews become the politicians.

There have been Jews in government and politics for hundreds of years in the United States. There have been Jewish Supreme Court Justices, Jewish congressmen, and Jewish advisers to Presidents. Those Jews, however, substituted a philosophy (e.g. liberalism) for their Halachic heritage. They distorted and abused that heritage until it became unrecognizable. The orthodox Jew alone, through that moral standard which allows him to transgress his Sabbath in every conceivable manner in order to save a human life, can lead. And he, therefore, must lead.

The mayoralty in 1973, presents us with a unique opportunity to lead, and to finally have a voice in our own lives. Orthodox Jewish support should be based solely on criterion; we will support an honest candidate who will run a stable city. This is no time for lies or well intentioned mistakes. Rationality and honesty are prime requisites for the next mayor. This excludes Congressman Biaggi, whose integrity has been found severely lacking. Congressman Badillo, who is running "not as a liberal, but as a Puerto Rican," has forfeited his claim to the Jewish vote. Abe Beame presents a different problem. Beame is a "Federation Jew". Except on Israel, and possibly on Affirmative Action, the Bnai Brith Foundation-American Jewish Congress-American Jewish Committee position doesn't reflect Jewish interests. Their positions on Forest Hills, Soviet Jewry, abortion and other matters, cast serious doubt on whether their interests are Jewish at all.

That leaves us with Al Blumenthal and John Marchi, both honest men. It is interesting to note that Al Blumenthal, almost certainly to be the Liberal Party (and possibly the Democratic) nominee, and John Marchi, a Republican endorsed by the Conservative Party in 1969, are both "good for the Jews." And that should be our only criterion.

To be an orthodox Jew and not to be politically active is a crime. In a way, we're the hope of America, although America doesn't know it. If the most stable communities in N.Y.C. are to deteriorate, the city itself cannot be far behind. Contrary to popular belief, Jews weren't put on this earth to become doctors; we're here to be Jews - a beacon of light in a dark world.

Alert For Immediate Action

**an event will be held in Wahington on Sunday, June 17,
at approximately 2 pm, to demonstrate our concern for
Soviet Jewry to Communist Party Secretary Brezhnev
who will arrive the following day.**

**Further details will be forthcoming-
Transportation will be provided**

For further information call the N.Y. Conference of S.S.S.J.

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